

Democratic Northwest.

VOL. XXXIV.

NAPOLÉON, HENRY CO., OHIO, MARCH 4, 1886.

NO. 2

THE NORTHWEST.

L. L. ORWIG.

Terms—One Year, \$1.50 in Advance.
If not paid until expiration of six months, \$1.75;
expiration of year, \$2.00.

Address all orders to Democratic Northwest,
Napoleon, Ohio.

For rates of regular advertisements call at office.
Local notices 10 cents per line.
Deaths and marriages inserted gratis.
Business cards not exceeding six lines \$4 per year.
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, \$2. All
other legal advertisements \$1 per square first insertion,
50 cents per square each additional insertion.

To Advertisers.—All advertisements must be
handed in by Wednesday morning to insure inser-
tion the same week.

NOTE.—We respectfully ask the clergyman as well
as all others, in Henry county, to send us for publica-
tion in the Northwest, all the marriages and
deaths which especially come to their notice.—Ed.

Facts! Facts!

What a great amount of meaning these five letters embrace. Facts made the Father of our Country the hero of truth. Facts have brought many a one to the gallows. Facts was our corner stone. We build our foundation on facts. Our success has been due mainly to facts. Whatever Saur has advertised has always been facts, and in order to increase his trade, if that is possible, he will always stick to truth, which is plain facts. And it is a matter of pleasure to purchasers to know that they can buy goods from a first-class house with the full knowledge that what they buy are as represented. Now, of course, Saur does not exactly boast of this fact, as this is as it should be, but nevertheless it is none the less true. Saur will warrant you at all times that he will give you your money's worth in exchange for your "duro," and he has always endeavored to sell goods in such a manner as to give not alone entire satisfaction, but to insure your future patronage. He always carries as complete a stock as it is in his power to procure. He never lags to get the best drugs, medicines and books, and in securing the latest novelties the season affords. And now that the Holidays are about upon us he has a most attractive stock of Books and Stationery, Christmas and New Year Cards, Albums, Diaries, School Books, Juvenile Books, and in fact everything in the book and stationery line, and many articles suitable for presents during the holiday season. A full line of Teacher's and Family Bibles, at very low rates. Toilet and Fancy Articles in great profusion, and at such remarkably low prices that you will be astonished beyond measure upon learning them. Saur's Drug and Patent Medicine Department contains every known thing in the medical world, and whatever ailment you may have, a remedy can always be found at his store. Drugs and Medicines all pure and fresh, and nothing sold only as represented. Saur has for years been the King of Paints and Oils. In this department you can find the best brands of White Lead and Mixed and Colored Paints, among which is his celebrated Diamond White Lead. Oils of all kinds, and a stock of brushes surpassed by none. Brushes of every known description. The Wall Paper Department contains a selection of papers of the latest styles, and at very low prices, in fact so low that the poorest need not go without having their walls neatly and comfortably covered. A large stock of Window Shades, both paper and cloth, of the latest styles. There is nothing which makes a home feel and look more comfortable than nice neat wall paper upon the walls and ceiling and stylish window shades hung at the windows. Saur makes a special effort to keep a large stock of these goods on hand at all seasons of the year, so that his customers cannot fail to find what they wish, and he cordially invites an inspection of his goods, whether you wish to buy or not. You will find no one more ready and willing to wait upon customers than the "Little Dutchman" and his clerks. This is another fact which makes Saur's store so popular with the people. Remember, what is stated are all facts, now stop in Saur's Mammoth Drug and Book House and see them verified.

Increasing Parcel Postage.

Hon. James F. Wilson of Iowa, has introduced in the Senate a bill doubling the rate of postage on fourth-class matter. The present rate is sixteen cents a pound, and the increase will make it about the same as letter postage. The object of the move, apparently, is to discourage, in the interest of express companies, the sending of small parcels through the mails. If the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson becomes a law, it would impose a very heavy tax upon a large number of people who are now accustomed to order goods by mail, and it will work a special hardship to people who live in small villages where express offices are not maintained. We have not seen the arguments that are depended on to justify the measure, but on its face it appears to be one against the public interests, and designed solely to benefit wealthy corporations. The present rate charged on fourth-class matter in the United States is much higher than in other countries. In England the rate on a parcel not exceeding one pound is six cents, while a parcel weighing between five and seven pounds can be sent for twenty-five cents. In Canada the rate on seeds, plants and samples sent by mail is four cents, and, queerly enough, the United States, which now charge sixteen cents for such service, carry these Canadian parcels with extra charge from points in eastern Canada to the northwestern British provinces. That is to say, such a package could be sent from Montreal, partly through the United States, to Winnipeg for four cents, while it would cost sixteen cents to send the same package from New York to Winnipeg.—N. Y. Star.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Farmers.
Every day I publish a bulletin of Vocke Bros' prices on all kinds of grain. Call and see what your grain is worth.
Respectfully,
W. B. ANDERSON.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The following transfers have been recorded since our last issue:
R. K. Scott to A. M. Stevens, 80 acres in Marion township, \$1,000.
N. K. Scott to J. H. Brown, land in Adams township, \$1,000.
A. Green to J. K. Scott, land in Adams township, \$1,000.
F. H. Scott to J. C. Watson, land in Adams township, \$1,000.
E. Mathews to C. H. Baker, land in Washington township, \$2,000.
J. Ashcraft to A. W. Hoyer, 80 acres in Liberty township, \$1,000.
A. K. Scott to F. H. Scott, 40 acres in Harrison township, \$1,000.
W. Lightfoot to R. T. Benson, 40 acres in Harrison township, \$1,000.
C. O. Clark to C. O. Clark, lot 6 in Murray's lot add to Groutland, \$1,000.

At The Rink Friday and Saturday
Evenings, March 12th and 13th.



Miss Jennie La Fone was selected to open the grand six days carnival at Madison Square Garden, New York, and received the Solid Gold Badge, in recognition of her ability par excellence on roller skates. Her costumes are the handsomest of any skater in America. Remember the dates, and don't fail to see this great rink attraction.

The Workingman's Friend.

[From the Lagrange Democrat.]
The workingmen of this country, and the men who are seeking to gain a home in the West, again have an additional assurance that the Democratic party stands by them and give them all a chance. The monopolist must learn to take care of himself. A great effort will be made to get a bill through Congress, to give a workingman who has occupied a piece of government land and can't on oath affirm that he has less than \$500, a loan of \$500 with which to improve his land—\$100 each year. Upon this question the Indianapolis Sentinel very forcibly speaks:
The people of this country could make no better investment than to pass this bill, even if it were to give it outright, only providing means to prevent imposition. But along with its passage some restriction should be made to immigration, so that paupers from abroad would be excluded. A tax of \$100 per head would exclude all the undesirable elements from abroad, and those who would have so little means as to come within the provisions of this act. Perhaps this aid to enable the workingman to get out of the overburdened cities, and from being a source of poverty, crime and danger to society, become respectable producers, should be confined to men who have resided in the United States for a number of years. There are half a dozen ways it might be done and we consider the situation of that gravity that it requires that it should be done soon. There is everything to recommend it, even precedent, for have we not given a billion or more to railroads, besides giving a large body of men a monopoly of many industries whose profits have ranged from 40 to 80 per cent? We have given them everything they have asked, and in doing it have changed our people from independence to pauperism. It is a poor justice that will not right the wrong by assisting at least our poor to become self-sustaining. Besides, it is far cheaper to do this than to maintain them in jails and poorhouses, or by continual drains upon public charity, especially as it would only be returning a small part of the money of which the laborer has been robbed.

The Workingman's Friend.

[From the Lagrange Democrat.]
The workingmen of this country, and the men who are seeking to gain a home in the West, again have an additional assurance that the Democratic party stands by them and give them all a chance. The monopolist must learn to take care of himself. A great effort will be made to get a bill through Congress, to give a workingman who has occupied a piece of government land and can't on oath affirm that he has less than \$500, a loan of \$500 with which to improve his land—\$100 each year. Upon this question the Indianapolis Sentinel very forcibly speaks:
The people of this country could make no better investment than to pass this bill, even if it were to give it outright, only providing means to prevent imposition. But along with its passage some restriction should be made to immigration, so that paupers from abroad would be excluded. A tax of \$100 per head would exclude all the undesirable elements from abroad, and those who would have so little means as to come within the provisions of this act. Perhaps this aid to enable the workingman to get out of the overburdened cities, and from being a source of poverty, crime and danger to society, become respectable producers, should be confined to men who have resided in the United States for a number of years. There are half a dozen ways it might be done and we consider the situation of that gravity that it requires that it should be done soon. There is everything to recommend it, even precedent, for have we not given a billion or more to railroads, besides giving a large body of men a monopoly of many industries whose profits have ranged from 40 to 80 per cent? We have given them everything they have asked, and in doing it have changed our people from independence to pauperism. It is a poor justice that will not right the wrong by assisting at least our poor to become self-sustaining. Besides, it is far cheaper to do this than to maintain them in jails and poorhouses, or by continual drains upon public charity, especially as it would only be returning a small part of the money of which the laborer has been robbed.

Pile! Pile! Pile!

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching piles. One box has cured the worst cases of 30 years standing. No one need suffer any more after using William's Pink Pills. Guaranteed. It absorbs tumors, kills itching, acts as a purgative, gives instant relief, prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, nothing else. Sold by druggists and mailed on receipt of price. 50c and \$1 boxes.
W. L. King & Co., Prop's, Cleveland, O.
Sold by J. L. Lutz, Druggist, Napoleon, Ohio.

The Minked calico is the latest.

ANOTHER GUSHER.

Added to the Oil-Field at Lima—Good 100 Barrels a Day.

LIMA, O., Feb. 28.—Another gusher oil well was struck here this afternoon at the Reichelderfer, which was put down by the Lima Oil and Gas company. The oil rock was struck last evening, and owing to the amount of gas which escaped work was suspended until this morning. After penetrating the rock for sixteen feet the drill was withdrawn. As it neared the mouth of the well the oil which was following it forced itself up and spouted from the well to the height of about four feet, until the drill was entirely out, when, by a magnificent spurt, a solid stream of oil six inches in diameter reached the top of the derrick, lasting several minutes. It has flowed at intervals all the afternoon. It is good for 100 barrels a day. This is the third flowing well that has been struck here within the past two weeks. Twenty-four derricks are awaiting machinery. The Lima oil field is the biggest developed field in Western Ohio. The oil from the new well is lighter and resembles the Pennsylvania oil more than any yet found here.

Democratic Retrospect of Twenty Years.

The death of ex-Governor Seymour and General W. S. Hancock following so closely and within a few months of that of General McClellan and Vice President Hendricks, calls to mind the fact that one Presidential candidate of the Democratic party during the course of years, from 1860 to 1880, left Douglas and Breckinridge, McClellan, Seymour, Greeley and O'Connor, Tilden, Hancock, this is the list, and of the eight men whose names are on it only one, the retired Sage of Greystone, who was allowed to stand aside in 1880 because of his physical weakness, is living. The retrospect is curious in showing the changes through which the Democratic party has passed in much less than the average life of a generation. The division in 1860 was the forerunner of the events for the next quarter of a century. Apart from the loss of the South, the party was not able during the war, or so long as the questions were important that grew out of the war to command the support of the American people. The party made efforts to command a support and remove prejudices growing out of the war, and the nearest it came to success in these twenty years was in 1876, when Mr. Tilden was really elected, but by desperate means was kept out of the Presidency. This success, or partial success, was attained by the party placing itself on the high ground of administrative reform, which at rest much of the prejudice to which the party was exposed. But it was not until 1884, when the campaign was contested substantially on the issues dissociated entirely from the war, that the Democratic party won an unquestioned success.

Retrospectively we note the fact that the nomination of General McClellan in 1864 was peculiar for the time. It was meant to demonstrate that the party stood before the country, in its true meaning, on the level of pure patriotism. But the prejudices and misconceptions placed upon its attitude by the opposing party, produced a failure, and instead of raising the party above the prejudices of the times, dragged the candidate into the same unflattering channel. Later, when Mr. Seymour, was nominated, the bitterness growing out of the revolutionary reconstruction measures prevailed. Although the attitude of the Democratic party was right, and the party occupied a high position in its adherence to the principle of free government, yet it was at sea on other issues, mainly the financial question. The gifted and clear sighted statesman, Horatio Seymour, who was much in his favor as a matter of statecraft and purity of purpose, failed to attract public sentiment from the prejudices and fears engendered by the events of the period. The country seemed not ready for the party, and his defeat followed in the wake of an apologetic attitude the candidate and the party assumed. Instead of taking an aggressive attitude before the country, the Greeley campaign seemed to be an act of political desperation. While it represented to the American people that the Democratic party was sincere in its endeavor to restore harmonious relations between the sections, yet to the party it was an error which nothing but the folly and wickedness of the Republican politicians during the second term of Grant prevented from being irremediable.

The nomination four years afterwards of Mr. Tilden presented the Democratic party at its best. A bold and aggressive campaign upon principle brought to the ranks scores of votes who had got tired of the Republican corruption which was fastening itself upon the country. The desperate means of the Republican politicians, with all the power of the administration to aid them, awakened the people to real danger. For the next few years public sentiment was undergoing a change, which at the time Hancock was nominated had not crystallized. But that campaign aided in casting off the war prejudices. Hancock was a strong man, but the time was not ripe for success, but his nomination had much to do in preparing the public mind for future acceptance of the Democratic party, which at the next election, in 1884, culminated in the election of Mr. Cleveland, and the burying out of sight the war issues forever. In this election the candidate was in himself the embodiment of a principle of present urgency and importance—the purification of the administration of the government. And now as we were victorious upon that issue it remains to be seen whether the principle that won will be adhered to by the party, and by adhering to them continue to administer the government for the benefit of the country and the people.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, better chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. C. Saur. July 29-ly

Millionaire.

(New York Star.)

So many wild and untrustworthy estimates of the wealth of our New York millionaires have been given recently by the imaginative correspondents of out-of-town newspapers that the following figures, said Town Topics, to have been furnished by a well-known broker, will be read with interest. There are nearly \$50,000,000 distributed among a handful of capitalists, as follows: J. A. Astor, \$125,000,000; Jay Gould, \$100,000,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$80,000,000; W. K. Vanderbilt, \$75,000,000; Russell Sage, \$50,000,000; C. P. Huntington, \$25,000,000; Winslow, Langer & Co., \$20,000,000; D. O. Mills, \$15,000,000; Pierpont Morgan, \$15,000,000; Bob Garrett, \$15,000,000; Armour, \$15,000,000; Fred Vanderbilt, \$12,000,000; Sidney Dillon, \$10,000,000; Woerhsloffer, \$10,000,000; J. R. Hoxie, \$8,000,000; Addison Cammack, \$5,000,000; Alexander Mitchell, \$5,000,000; Cyrus W. Field, \$4,000,000; W. R. Traverser, \$3,000,000; R. P. Fowler, \$3,000,000; John Shaw, \$2,500,000; W. E. Connor, \$2,000,000; Slayback, \$1,500,000; Victor Newcomb, \$1,000,000; and Sam Sloan, \$1,000,000. This is a considerable paring down of the seemingly fabulous amounts hitherto credited to some of the individuals mentioned by common report, and it is probably nearer the truth than 99 per cent of the estimates made by outsiders. Other cities than New York, however, and notably Chicago and San Francisco, can make an imposing show of Croesus. One of the richest men in the moneyed circle is David Davis, whose vast fortune came to him by the merest chance. For services in a law suit he was obliged to accept as payment 80 acres of waste land in Illinois, and these acres now lie in the very heart of Chicago. There are among these vast fortunes, which are now being poured into the city, estates where the accumulation does not represent the expenditure of any effort on the part of the owners, who have simply had to wait in order to see their property appreciate through the application of productive forces around it. But with all their wealth our Vanderbilts and Astors are but petty capitalists compared with the Nobel brothers, who, fifteen years ago purchased a tract of barren lands in Western Russia, and are to-day the owners of the largest petroleum wells on the globe and worth \$250,000,000 apiece.

The Cost of It.

The great losses directly incurred by the Pennsylvania coke strike are footed up by the Pittsburgh Times, a wise and kindly friend to labor, at \$33,425. Of this great sum the loss to labor is given at \$23,425. It would seem that the syndicate loss is understated, though it is closely figured on the profit per ton. The average shipment per day when the strike began was 900 cars, or 15,000 tons, the selling price of which was \$18,000. The selling syndicate's profit at 10 cents per ton was \$1,500 per day. The operators' profits were 15 cents per ton, or \$2,250 per day. The strike lasted thirty days; the employers' direct loss is thus given—the syndicate \$45,000, the operators \$67,500—total of \$112,500.

On the labor side there were 12,000 men idle for thirty days. The average daily wage was \$1.41 per day. Their loss, then, was \$16,920 each day, or \$507,600 in all. They will have to pay a round sum for the back rent of 2,500 houses, which is estimated at \$15,825. In these calculations the employing loss is too favorably stated. There has been the loss of trade to the company stores and the great loss incurred by stoppage of freight, etc. The destruction of property by the angered Slavs will raise the direct loss to at least \$700,000. The other losses, which may be counted as indirect, will swell the total to not less than \$900,000. Yet the whole of it might have been avoided by the application, in even a small degree, on the part of the coke syndicate and operators, of the golden rule. That is probably altogether too much to expect from Pennsylvania protectionist employers. If they cannot learn in any other way, they are sure to be made to learn by the present process. The inevitable and inexorable law of justice that it brings punishment in its train. The unfortunate workmen have suffered greatly for the mistakes they have made; but what retribution is too severe for those who cheated and oppressed to the degree that poor men were compelled to face starvation even, in their resistance?

Exchange: When the gauge of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis road is changed from three feet to the standard four feet eight and one-half inches, as it soon will be, another long line will be taken from what was once intended to be a great system of narrow gauge roads reaching across the continent from east to west and north and south. One by one the narrow gauge roads have, after years of the experience, abandoned the width of their gauges to give them a standing of importance and a chance to do business with other roads. A number of the three-foot track that were to have been arms of the system have gone before and become standard gauge lines in advance of the T. C. & St. L. and others are to follow. It has been shown that the narrow gauge road is not a success, as it truly may be said that the broad gauge roads of the South are bound to change their five-foot gauges to the standard. The day is coming when there will be no broad gauges or narrow gauges and a train built for the standard gauge may be drawn the length and breadth of this country without the change of trucks.

Senator Payne's health is reported to be failing. Senator Miller of California is slowly dying. Senator Don Cameron has been ordered South for his health. Senator Mitchell is confined to his home in Williamsport on account of trouble with his eyes, for which he has undergone a painful operation. Senator Vest is prostrate, though better than he has been, with neuritis at the base of the brain. He will go to Florida indefinitely. Jones of Florida is still fooling in Michigan.—N. Y. Star.

Mr. Cobb married Miss Webb. He knew that they were intended for each other as soon as he spider.

ALLEGED CURES BY PRAYER.

A Wisconsin Clergyman Reports two Cases Which Came Under His Observation.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 23.—Presiding Elder Lagg, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, reports the following remarkable cases which have come under his personal observation: At Allen's Grove, Wis., during the past month, Mrs. Sloan, who claimed to have been herself healed by faith, was called to the bedside of a gentleman named Horder, who had been sick for six months and had been given up as incurable by two physicians. He expressed a belief in faith cure, and a prayer-meeting was held at his house, in the course of which he believed himself cured and arose from his bed. He dressed himself, walked around, and was able to walk to church the next Sunday. The other case is that of a veteran of the civil war, named Smith. He has not been able to walk without crutches for years, one leg being diseased, and for weeks at a time he was unable to go out of doors. He was converted during a revival, and like Horder professed to believe in faith cure. A prayer-meeting was held at his home recently, and before it was ended he was walking about as briskly as any one. He is now comparatively cured. Both parties insist that their cures were accomplished through supernatural agencies. Although Elder Lagg is no believer in this kind of healing, he admits that he is unable to account for them.

Presidential Heads.

Washington's hair was long and gray.

Garfield was bald and his hair of a gambel color.

John Tyler was fine-haired, and he was a fine looking man.

Jefferson had red hair and we are told that he was freckled.

William Henry Harrison combed his hair well to the front of his ears, and he was gray at the time he was elected.

President Lincoln did not pay much attention to his hair, and most of his pictures represent it as rather long. It was dark and straight.

John Adams wore a wig, and his son, John Quincy Adams, had the baldest head which ever rested on the pillows of the White House.

Some of Jefferson's portraits represent him with hair banged in front and coming down over his forehead in the style of the dude of to-day.

President Arthur had dark hair, which was growing gray when he left the White House. He kept it well combed back from his face and wore it short.

President Cleveland's hair is brown and thin. He wears it short and combs it up from his forehead. His baldness is said to be daily increasing.

Frank Pierce had thick curly hair which fell down upon his forehead, and James Buchanan kept his gray head well trimmed, combed his hair so as to show to the full his high, open brow.

Polk patterned after Jackson in combing his hair straight back with hardly a part, and both Fillmore and Taylor started the quills of a porcupine, but all are not aware that he was as gray as a bader during his Presidential term, and his hair was as fine as the thinnest strands of spun silver.

Lima expects to have fifty oil wells by the 1st of April.

Shanghai shipped to this country last year not less than 500,000 pounds of willow leaves disguised as tea.

When the students of Westminster College, Pennsylvania, sang:

"See the mighty host advancing,
Satan leading on."

The first nail cut at the new co-operative nail works at Steubenville, O., was sold for \$5. the second for \$2.50. They were ten-pennies.

As the President entered the chapel at the head of the senior class, the victim of the Wheeling Register, considered that they were carrying the joke a little too far.

Ada C. Sweet, formerly Pension Agent at Chicago, is said to have been the most attractive member of the recent Woman Suffrage Convention at Washington.

Girls desiring to have small mouths and dimpled cheeks should vary frequently repeat rapidly "Fanny Finch fried five fonder fish for Frances Fowler's Father."—New York Journal.

Is your hair turning gray and falling out? Hall's Hair Restorer will restore it to its original color, and stimulate the follicles to produce a new and luxuriant growth. It cleanses the scalp, eradicates dandruff, and is a most agreeable and harmless dressing.

"What is the origin of motion?" asked a celebrated preacher. Well, there are many origins. A call to come up and have a drink will bring fifty men to their feet in a second and a spider down a girl's back is the origin of some of the liveliest motion the world ever saw.

A critical poet thus touches upon the orthographical inconsistencies of the English language:

If an S and I and an O and a U with an X at the end spell "Su,"

And an E and Y and an N spell "I," pray what is a speller to do?

Then if also an S and an I and a G and an H spell "Hed,"

There's nothing much left for a speller to do but to go and consult Thor's oak-leaf.

Miss Joy—"Madam, Mr. Foster has come to take me for a drive; may I go, madam?" Madam—"You know, Miss Joy, the rules of Visam do not allow it, unless you are engaged to Mr. Foster?" Miss Joy (doubtfully): "N—no, but—if you will let me go I shall be by the time we get back."

Joshua commanded the sun to stand still in order that he might have more time in which to complete the defeat of the enemies of Israel. In the battle with disease we must take advantage of every means given to aid us in our combat. Mishler's Herb Bitters is a potent agent against dyspepsia, ague, sick headache and kidney and liver complaints.

Mrs. Hancock related in Washington a few winters back how General Hancock received the news of his defeat in the Presidential election of 1880. She said that he complained of being so tired in the evening of election day that he insisted on going to bed by 10 o'clock, and gave orders that he must not be disturbed for any news or any person that might come. He was soon asleep, and his wife said he did not rouse up at all when she went to bed and laid down beside him. Before she retired, however, she had heard enough to know that Garfield had been elected, so when at 5 the next morning General Hancock turned over and drowsily asked if she was awake and had heard any news she promptly answered, "Yes, it's a Waterloo for you." "All right!" he answered, with perfect composure, and was soon asleep again, and slept until his usual hour for rising.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Charles H. Gilday, as County Treasurer of Henry County, Ohio.

Frank Baldwin, et al.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named Court and to me directed as sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, April 3, 1886,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

The north half (1/2) of the north-east quarter of section No. 13, town 4 N., range 10 E., north range 10 E., containing eighty (80) acres of more or less, situate in Henry county, Ohio.

Appraised at \$275.

Terms of sale, cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.

W. Stephenson, attorney for plaintiff.

Napoleon, Ohio, March 2, 1886. \$7 50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Silas Little, et al.

L. G. A. S. Randall, et al.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named Court and to me directed as sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, April 3, 1886,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

The north half (1/2) of the north-east quarter of section No. 13, town 4 N., range 10 E., north range 10 E., containing eighty (80) acres of more or less, situate in Henry county, Ohio.

Appraised at \$275.

Terms of sale, cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.

O. W. Everett & L. W. Cahill, attorneys for plaintiff.

Napoleon, Ohio, March 2, 1886. \$6 40

SHERIFF'S SALE.

H. Holtermann, County Treasurer of Henry County, Ohio.

Robert M. Askey.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named Court and to me directed as sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, April 3, 1886,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

The east half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-two (22), town 4 N., range 10 E., north range 10 E., containing eighty (80) acres of more or less, situate in Henry county, Ohio.

Appraised at \$275.

Terms of sale, cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.

R. W. Cahill, attorney for plaintiff.

Napoleon, Ohio, March 2, 1886. \$7 50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Henry Holtermann, County Treasurer of Henry County, Ohio.

John E. Chaffee, et al.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named Court and to me directed as sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, April 3, 1886,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

The east half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-two (22), town 4 N., range 10 E., north range 10 E., containing eighty (80) acres of more or less, situate in Henry county, Ohio.

Appraised at \$275.

Terms of sale, cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.

Tyler & Donnelly, attorneys for plaintiff.